Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2591 asked by Sri K. R. Viswanathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, page 583 supra.]

Guinea-worm in village.

(*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) Names of villages surveyed are—

Taluks.	Names of villages surveyed.
	South Arcot.
Tirukkoyilur	Vandipalayam, Nainakuppam, Kalaimarudur, Sengurichi and Kattukudalur.
Kallakurichi	Kallakurichi, Indili, Pethanur, Chinnasalem and Vadakkanandal.
Cuddalore	Veerasingakuppam, Kadambuliyur, Melkangiyankuppam, Marungur, Perperiankuppam and Muthandikuppam.
	North Arcot.
Wandiwash	Thellar, Mummani, Pazhaveri, Pernamallur, Seeyamangalam, Desur, Esaikolathur, Thennathur, Chittarakkavoor, Pudur and Punnakampoondi.
Cheyyar	Pullavakkam, Buderi, Nedumpara, Ecchur and Periakoil.
Tiruvannamalai ..	Andapallam, Anandal and Mathurambattu.
Kilpennathur (PHC).	Kathelembatti, Pudur, Mekkalur and Valudalangam.
Vettavalam (PHC) ..	Vettavalam, Sorathur and Kallacheri.
	Salem.
Attur	Navakurichi.
Hosur	Gulhatti.
Omalur	Pottipuram, Thumbipadi, Jalakandapuram, Sankaranpillayur, Vanavasy, Nangavalli, Karukupatti, Semmankoodal, Yellayur and Muthunaikenpet.
Namakkal	Lathivadi, Vettambadi and Nallipalayam
Tiruchengode	Suryanpalayam (T. Panchayat).
Sankari range ..	Edapadi, Vellaravalli, Chittoor, Nathapatti, Melchittoor, Rakiampatti and Muniampatti.

30th September 1955]

Different types of control measures are being taken in the endemic areas to combat the disease, according to the local conditions. Periodical surveys into Guinea-worm incidence are conducted by the Public Health staff. Step wells are converted into draw wells with pulleys and rope to draw water. Superchlorination of drinking water supplies is done with good quality bleaching powder (1 ounce to every 500 gallons) to kill the cyclops which are the intermediate hosts. Other methods of control adopted are the introduction of cyclpocidal fishes in the drinking water supplies and provision of protected water-supply in the infected areas.

(*c*) The Collectors of the concerned districts have been requested from this year onwards to give priority in providing protected water-supply to Guinea-worm infected villages, when they draw up the programme for rural water-supply works.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2592 asked by Sri M. Dharmalingam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, page 583 supra.]

Village officers—Central tappal system working of—Payment of travelling allowance.

In certain areas the tappals of both village officers and Firka Revenue Inspectors are daily carried to Taluk headquarters by the last grade village officers under what is usually called the Central Tappal System. The working of this system is briefly detailed below :—

The villages in a firka are divided into convenient groups called centres. The duty of each centre is that the last grade village officers of the villages comprising that centre should (by turns) carry from the turn village the tappals intended for the Taluk office to the centre village. The village munsif of the centre village, after collecting all the tapals similarly brought from all the villages attached to his centre, sends them to the Taluk office. All the outgoing tappals from the Taluk office intended for the village attached to the centre are similarly sent through this messenger, who delivers the tappals to the village headman of the centre village, who in turn sends the tappals intended for other villages through the last grade village officers of those villages coming to him for that purpose. In this arrangement, each village gets its turn only once a week or two weeks.

This system is in force in the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Chingleput and South Kanara. In the remaining districts, tappals are sent by post or through Revenue Inspectors' peons. In times of emergency, when the Revenue Inspectors' peons are not available, the services of the last grade